NEW YORK CITY.

to desagranged by

MITS STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY ON AFFEAL

The Right of Appeal in Hankruptcy.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the Matter of Ass Craft. This is a case of compulsory bankruptcy, and affects the right of a debtor to appeal from an adjudication of bankruptcy declared against him in the District Court. The matter came before the court on argument. Sections of the Hankruptcy act afford to "any party aggrieved by any order the right to appeal by petition to Circuit Court to annul such order.

Judge Nelson took occasion to remark that before

Court to annul such order.

Judge Nelson took occasion to remark that before
he read the papers he had decided that the bankrupt
was entitled to no appeal except in those cases in
which the right of appeal was expressly given, but
he now thought that the Court was invested with
power to revise, modify or vacate an order like the
present one.

newer to revise, modify or vacate an order newer to revise, modify or vacate an order newer to new members, counsel for the appellant, argued the case, contending that the court below had not jurisdiction to make such an amendment. It, in fact, substituted another act of bankruptey, and affected in a serious manner the rights of third parties ex post facto. Mr. James called the attention of The Court to English and American authorities on this point.

this point.

Mr. Boardman, counsel for creditors, was heard in reply, arguing that, under the general jurisdiction of the court, power was conferred on it to amend petitions in bankruptcy, both voluntary and involuntary. Judge Nelson observed that here was considerable importance in the question as referring to the administration of the Bankruptcy act.

Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COMPT -- IN ARMIRALTY. Judge Blatchford has rendered judgment in the

two following cases of collision:—

Archibala M. Pentz and Others vs. The Steamer riadne.—The libel in this case was flied to recover damages for a collision which occurred between the brig William Edwards and the steamer Ariadne in December, 1865. The brig was bound from Havre to New York and the propeller Ariadne bound from here to Apalachicola. The brig was about eight Barnegat, when the steamer struck her on the starpoard quarter, from the effects of which she fille rapidly, sunk and became a total loss, to the amount, as alleged in the libel, of \$60,000. The Judge held that the brig was at fault and that the libel must be dismissed, with costs. J. E. Parsons and T. Scudder for libellants; C. H. Owen and Charles Donohue for claimants.

John H. Craughord and Others vs. The Sleamboat that the New Haven was at fault and the fiber must be dismissed as to the America, with costs, and the New Haven must be condemned in damages and costs, with a reference to a commissioner to accertain the damages caused to the libeliants by the collision. Spencer, Hoes and Metcalf for the libeliants; C. Van Santvoord for the America; Beebe and Donohue for the New Haven.

A decree of condemnation and sale was yesterday issued by Judge Blatchford on motion of United Blates Assistant District Attorney Rollins in the matter of eighteen boxes of plug tobacco seized by an Internal Revenue officer at No. 93 Murray street.

Assots.

In the Matter of Edward and David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg.—The points at issue in this case have been raised by the First National Bank of Saugarties in seference to some stocks held by the bank, as alleged, as pledges or security for the payment of the indebtedness of one of the parties. The three composed the firm of E. & D. Bigelow. The bank claims to hold those stocks to indemnify itself, and the assignee claims that those stocks should be sold and the proceeds applied to the general assets, in which the bank should share in the distribution equally with, and no more nor no less than, any other creditor. The case had been already passed upon by Judge Blatchford, after which a new line of action was taken up by the assignee on the part of the creditors and referred to Register Gates upon certain grounds, and among the rest that the bank had not taken any step to prove its caim before the court as a creditor or otherwise. The Register again submitted the case to Judge Blatchford for his decision, which the Judge rendered in the words following:—I think that the bank has a lien upon the stock so held by Kellogg and Bigelow, and has the right to apply the same towards the payment of the Indebtedness aforesaid to the bank which was due on the 16th of November, 1867, as well the individual indebtedness as the copartnership indebtedness.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-CRIMINAL CALENDAR Internal Revenue Case.

trausse, Charles Hartman, William Silver, Jacob Nulschamer and Jacob Hess—Yesterday was the fifth and concluding day of this absorbing trial. Shortly after the court was opened Mr. Phelps summed up on the part of the government. Judge Blatchford charged the jury, and at half-past one they retired to consider their verdict, and at six o'clock last night had not agreed.

The "Fernando Wood" Lease Piasco-Con-tinuation of the Testimony-Case Ad-journed.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Fernando Wood and R. B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.—The "sham fight" in relation to the \$180,000 lease by the city of Fernando Wood's Nassau street building was resumed in this court yesterday morning. The room was packed with segments of all the political "rings" in the city, as it was believed that a "high old time," a la Erie Contempt cases, might ensue from the expected testimony of Mr. Williams in reply to Judge Barnard's evidence of the preceding day.

Bernard Kelly, being sworn, testified that he was

Bernard Kelly, being sworn, testified that he was an alderman in 1885; was in the Board at the time the resolution relating to these leases was passed; asked the Mayor immediately after its passage to sign it; nothing special was said; witness asked him to sign it as a matter of friendahip to Mr. Wood, who was a friend of witness; the Mayor wanted something passed in reference to the widening of Ann street; it was not passed; I gave Mayor Gunther to understand I was in favor of the Ann street opening, and I am now, and always was in favor of it.

Mr. O'Gorman offered to prove that the premises were not worth more than \$8,200, the amount at which they were previously rented, and that no appreciation in rents in Nassau street, and that no appreciation in rents in Nassau street, and that the present used by the Corporation Counsel, were rented at \$3,000 per annum; that they now pay therefor \$3,260; that neither the present Corporation Counsel nor his predecessor had ever occupied the premises No. 116 Nassau street, or the premises mentioned in the complaint.

Objection was made by the defence and the objection was made to the objection was made to the objection was made by the defence and the objection was made to the objection was made to the objection was made to the objection was made by the defence and the objection was made to the objecti

\$3,260; that neither the present Corporation Counsel nor his predecessor had ever occupied the premises No. 116 Nassau street, or the premises mentioned in the complaint.

Objection was made by the defence and the objection sustained. Counsel excepted, and asked of the Court a ruling upon each of the propositions.

The plaintins' case was here rested, and Mr. Shea, for the defendant's, said he supposed there was no necessity for a formal opening.

Wm. E. Rodgers, for the defence, being sworn, testified—I was Assistant Corporation Attorney during 1898 and part of 1865; was assistant up to December 1866; was under the administration of General McMahon; was familiar with the premises in question (diagram shown and witness designated rooms in the building which had been and still are occupied by the Corporation Attorney—six rooms on the second story of 116 and 117 Nassau street); am familiar with the rooms occupied by the Public Administrator; the entire front—I think four rooms—of the third story is occupied by him; the rooms of the Corporation Attorney, with the exception of the rear corner room, were occupied before 1866.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams—I do not know what rooms are included in the lease; though the room is included in the designated on the diagram the number of the rooms occupied under the respective leases; these rooms are occupied by the Corporation Attorney, the Public Administrator and Judge Quinn; room 21, on the second floor; is occupied by a tenant called Colonel Pinckney; the Public Administrator occupied it about May, 1868, but has not had it now for a couple of years; Nos. 11, 1145, 12 and 13 are occupied by the Public Administrator on that foor; Nos. 2 and 3 are occupied since the last 1st of May by the Public Administrator or that foor; so compled by the Public Administrator or that foor; where the public Administrator or that foor; be compled by the Public Ad

roome of the building Mes. 15 and 117 Massan of they were occupied by his predecessor. Ores-examined—The Corporation Counsel ples rooms at 82 and 44 Massan street, and has no since the time I have occupied these rooms. Richard A. Starrs, Deputy Comptroller since was next sworn—Q. Was there an appropriate 1864 for rents of—

Richard A. Starrs, Deputy Comptroller since 1864, was next sworn—Q. Was there an appropriation in 1884 for rents of.

Mr. Williams objected to this method of proof, and Mr. Shea offered the statutory proof on the subject (2 Session Laws, page 1801), the act appropriating \$57,800 as a "general appropriation for rents." Mr. Williams objected; objection overruled. There is a balance of that appropriation—about \$25,000—left in the city treasury; knew of no rents payable by the city under that appropriation which are unpaid, unless it be these.

It was admitted by Mr. O'Gorman, under the charter of the city of New York, that the citices of the Public Administrator and the Corporation Attorney are bureaus of the Law Department of the city of New York.

The defence here rested their case, and Mr. Williams stated that he desired to present some further testimony bearing upon that introduced by defence.

Wm. R. Jacquez, called and sworn, testified—Am a lawyer at 115 and 117 Nassau street, and occupy rooms on the third floor—the two rear rooms east of the inner court and the room southeast of the court; have leased these rooms for about five or six years from Fernando Wood.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defence, stated that he rooms testified of were not included in the lease to the city.

Dennis Quinn, civil justice, sworn, testified that he rooms testified of were not included in the lease to the city quinn, civil justice, sworn, testified that he room setsified of were not included in the lease to the city quinn, and hoped he never should; understood the city leased the premises and thought he might as well occupy the room as some other person.

Mr. Quinn made an explanation of the manner in which he came to occupy the room referred to, and the cause of his leaving the District Court room formerly used in Cedar street.

This closed the testimony, and Mr. O'Gorman asked that the summing up of the case should be left to a future day which would be convenient to court and counsel.

to a future day which would be convenient to court and counsel.

Mr. Williams here interrupted, and stated that he had omitted one branch of the evidence for the plaintiffs and asked leave now to introduce it. He referred to the two letters written by himself and testified of by Judge Barnard yesterday, and which Judge Barnard stated he would produce this morning. The letters were produced, and Mr. Williams said:—"I now offer these, your Honor, in evidence."

Mr. Stoughton wanted to know if the gentleman supposed that letters written by himself were evidence.

Mr. Williams said he supposed these lettere were evidence.

dence.

Mr. Williams said he supposed these lettere were evidence.

Mr. Stoughton wanted to know if there was any particular sanctity about these letters, and Mr. Williams said he did not know of their being anything sanctified about them.

Mr. Shea and Mr. Stoughton examined the letters, and the former gentleman objected "to the introduction of any more impertinent matter."

Mr. Williams asked if the gentleman objected to the letters?

Mr. Shea said he objected "to the introduction of any further impertinent testimony."

Mr. Williams informed Mr. Shea that that was not the way to speak, and

Judge Cardozo informed Mr. Williams voluntarily that the letters were objected to.

Mr. Williams addressed the Court and said that these letters were written to Judge Barnard by himself, and that in his testimony of the day previous Judge Barnard had said in reply to a question—"The first letter stated that you wanted me to testify to a state of facts that had no existence." He (Mr. Williams) then asked Judge Barnard, "Was that the language of the letter!" and the witness replied, "Inferentistly, certainly." After some other questions Judge Barnard said he would produce the letters this morning. He (Mr. Williams) now claimed that as a naked question of privilege to counsel, aside from the law of the case, he was enabled to he admission in evidence of the letters. Further, the testimony given in relation to them was calculated to harm the case of the plaintims, and the plaintiffs were entitled to have them introduced as a matter of right.

The Court stated that it was of the opinion that if

The Court stated that it was of the opinion that if the counsel chose himself to open an investigation relating to letters written by himself, having no direct bearing upon the case, he must abide by the consequences, but before ruling upon the question the other side should be heard.

Mr. Stoughton recapitulated the circumstance relating to the calling by Mr. Williams of Judge Barnard as a witness and the result of his examination by Mr. Williams now was absurd. The witness was called for the plaintiffs and falled to testify to any fact which the counsel was here to prove, and counsel then turns to certain requests made by him in correspondence by the witness. He had by whim in correspondence by the witness. He had by when in correspondence by the witness. He had by when in correspondence by the witness.

purpose.

The letters were excluded, and the counsel on both sides assenting to the postponement of the summing up arguments the Court directed they be heard on Friday and Saturday mornings next, between the hours of half-past nine and half-past ten each day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Eric Contempt Cases.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People, dc., vs. Jay Gould. A.S. Dissert. The People, &c., vs. Jay Gould, A.S. Diven, W. B. Skidmore, F. A. Lane, H. Thompson, Jas. Fisk, Jr., and John S. Eldridge, Directors of the Eric Ratical Company.—These fossil cases came before the court yesterday on the summing up argument on the testimony taken in March last. The defendants are testimony taken in March last. The defendants are the persons charged with contempt in violating an injunction granted by Judge Barnard in the suit of Richard Schell against the Eric Railway Company. That injunction enjoined the issue of any stock by the company, or the conversion of bonds into stock, and it was alleged that about the 10th of March these defendants did issue stock to the amount of \$8,000,000.

defendants did issue stock to the amount of \$8,000,000.

Judge Barnard stated that he had concluded that in the cases of Mesers. Diven and Lane the contempt was at most only technical.

Mr. Pierrepont, counsel for Mr. Eldridge, on behalf of his client, claimed that the answers and amdavits fully excused him of any wilful contempt in the matter.

the matter.

Judge Barnard said he would give further consideration to Mr. Eldridge's case, and directed that the defendants, except Lane and Diven, be present on Tuesday next, at ten A. M., when he would make formal announcement of his decision and proceed to take testimony as to the expense to which the other side had been put, for the purpose of intelligenty awarding the punishments for the contempt, after which counsel could be heard on the question of punishment.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Whiskey Frauds. Before Judge Garvin. James S. Block vs. John F. Harris, J. U. Walker, James S. Block vs. John F. Harris, J. U. Walker, Chas. F. Copeland, Emill M. Blum.—This case, which had been adjourned, came up for hearing yesterday morning. It appeared that some days ago Harris and Walker, two of the defendants, were arrested on a warrant issued by Judge McCunn, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining \$4,500 in an alleged lilicit whiskey transaction. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was further postponed till Friday next, when the examination to take place will solve all the mystery in connection with the matter. Copeland or Blum have not as yet been arrested.

For plaintif, Fine and Morgan; for defendants, Chapman, Scott and Maurice.

Decisions.

Judge Garvin rendered judgment in the following cases yesterday morning:—

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Bianchard es. Colby Shirt Company.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

Bergman vs. Schandler.—Motion granted.

Orth et al. vs. Schuepel.—Motion to open default granted and cause referred to a referee.

Shendan vs. John Kelly, &c.—Motion granted on payment of \$10 costs.

In the Matter of James D. Stevenson, to be Discharged from Custody.—The within matter is referred back to the magistrate for further examination, and in the meantime the prisoner to remain in custody.

ferred back to the magistrate for further examination, and in the meantime the prisoner to remain in custody.

National Newark Railroad Companyes. Roberts.—Default opened on payment of \$15 and disbursements. Judgment to stand as security.

Oimstead vs. Black, Impleaded.—Motion granted, order of arrest vacated and service of summons set aside, with \$10 costs.

Gleeson es. Rothenbeecher.—Motion granted.

Noah vs. Viennot.—Motion granted.

Noah vs. Viennot.—Motion granted.

Birdyland vs. Hallgarien et al.—Motion granted Graham vs. Harlland.—Extra allowance of \$150 granted.

Cohen vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Extra allowance of \$250 granted.

Durant vs. Reed.—Cause referred to a referee to hear and determine.

Viegnin vs. Rider Horse Nail Company.—Motion granted and cause referred to a referee.

Crevie, Jr., vs. Woodhull, Impleade.—Motion denied, with liberty to renew.

Gray vs. National Steam Navigation Company.—

Motion for readjustment denied without costs.

Hodgin vs. Chapin et al.—Motion granted.

Folsom vs. Drayton et al.—Proceedings dismissed, with \$7 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. There were a few unimportant cases disposed of yesterday morning. Mr. Hutchings appeared for the

prosecution.

The charge of alleged grand larceny preferred in

was dismissed and the ball discharged. It appears that Mr. Durand was arrested on the complaint of Mancel and Kennedy, brokers, who claim that certain drafts came into Durand's possession feloniously, payable to J. Durand's order, which they said they were entitled to hold as collaterals to cover an unauthorized purchase of stock. Upon examination it was found that the charge could not be sustained, and the accused, who was on ball, was discharged.

Bennett Gateman pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a gold watch from Charles H. Phelps, a jewier, at No. 678 Sixth avenue. The watch was in a rosewood box and placed in the window; Gateman broke the glass, smatched the watch, which was worth \$150, and ran away; but he was pursued and arrested. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

sentenced him to the State Prison for the and six months.

Francis Ferria, who was charged with stealing \$90 worth of jeweiry from Moses J. Coleman, No. 1 Barclay street, on the 28th of May, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 658, 987, 1083, 3890, 3892, 114, 1610, 1872, 1466, 1127, 3086, 982, 1500, 412, 4416, 1351, 492, 1494, 738, 1452.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 67, 88, 108, 127, 129, 163, 190, 191, 190, 230, 261, 263, 272, 273.
COMMON PLEME—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2—Nos. 735, COMMON PINAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART 2—NOS. 735, 1090, 824, 1858, 87, 496, 1101, 657, 483, 2009, 2098, 1313, 1314, 431, 597.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1537, 883, 1631, 1504, 1702, 1722, 1723, 1763, 1680, 1687, 1288, 1728, 1095, 1673, 1644, 1675, 1796, 1799, 1805, 1808, 1809, 1812, 1513.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record shows the changes in temperature for the past twenty four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, Herallo Building:—

Average temperature Monday 69% St. John's Day.-To-day is St. John's Day, and

throughout the country.

COLUMBIA COLUMBIA—The annual commencement of Columbia College will be celebrated at the Academy of Music this forenoon.

DEPARTURE OF THE RIO STRAMER.—The steamer ississippi, which sailed yesterday for Rio Janeiro

via St. Thomas, takes a large number of passengers, among whom is General José M. Paez. She has \$17,000 in specie.

PERSONAL.—The members of the California delegation to the National Democratic Convention have arrived in this city, and are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of politicians from North Carolina, Mississippi and other Southern States have also arrived, and are stopping at the New York Hotel.

CITY CENTRAL UUDERGROUND RAILROAD .- The directors of the City Central Underground Railroad met yesterday and elected Mr. William B. Ogden president. A committee was appointed to draw up bylaws and report at a future meeting. The directors intend to push this important work as rapidly as

intend to push the important possible.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting took place last night at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth street, when the association was reorganized in conformity with the act of incorporation passed February 29. The officers elected were Charles Crary, President; George W. Beale, Vice President; Alexander Thain, Secretary; Abraham Quackenbush, Treasurer, and twenty-five trustees. The attendance was unusually small, there being but eleven members present.

troiler has issued certificates of stock in the New York County Court House to the amount of \$800,000, and yesterday the proposals from parties desiring to invest were opened and the entire amount awarded to Henry Clews & Co. at par. The stock bears inter-est at six per cent per annum and is payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and Movember in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual instalments of \$160,000 each, com-mencing on the first day of November, in the year 1877.

alias Charles Williams, was arrested by the Fifth of an Albany officer. It seems that White was in-dicted some time ago for some crime or other by the Grand Jury of Albany county and admitted to bail, which he forfeited by taking French leave, extending beyond the day of his trial. He was taken to the State capital last evening.

DROWNED BOJES RECOVERED.—Yesterday morn-

en drowned on the Harlem river, near the Farm ers' bridge, on Sunday last, was recovered, and Coroner Keenan notified to hold an inquest. The remains of his companion have already been recovered. The body of a colored boy drowned at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North river, on Sunday last, was yesterday found floating at the foot of Fifty-eighth street, and removed to the Morgue for identification. The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the water off Bennet's dock, on the Hudson river. The remains were much decomposed, and evidently had been in the water for two or three months. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

The eighteenth anniversary of this association was commenced yesterday morning in the Calvary Bap-tist church, West Twenty-third street, the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowrie, of Brooklyn, moderator of the last annual session, presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. Rhodes, of New York. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. William Red, pastor of the Macdougal street Baptist church, from Solomon's Songs, 5th chapter and 16th verse;—"Fairest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." The annual collection for the disabled Ministers' Widows' Fund was taken up. Committees were appointed as follows:—Arrangements for Present Session—Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, J. R. Kendrick, E. Cauldwell, State of Religion in the Churches—Rev. J. S. Holmes, C. Rhodes, E. Lucas, William S. Mikels, J. Dowling.

FARMERS' CLUB.—This club met yesterday afternoon, President Ely in the chair. Mr. Kaywood said Robert Lowrie, of Brooklyn, moderator of the last

that birds should be destroyed when they do more injury than the curculio. A member said that all

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—A sale of paintings took place last evening at the gallery of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall. The collection included a num-ber belonging to the late Septimus Crooks, a few gems by Dillens and Ruggies, together with a con-

gems by Dillens and Ruggies, together with a consignment from Florence, embracing "Madonnas," "The Holy Family," "The Adoration," "Virgin of Sorrow," &c., and a few copies from Raphael, Murillo and other eminent artists. There was a large attendance, and the bidding brisk and reasonable. The prices ranged from \$6 to about \$120. "Dors and Game," by Warfield, sold at \$110; "Sheep," by Cooper, for \$90; a fine landscape, by Gainsborough, for \$52 60; "The Gypsy Encampment," \$65; "Holy Family," \$76; "Virgin and Child," \$78; "Madonna Delta Delia Seggiola," \$62; "Devil's Bridge or Mont Cenis," \$55; "Mary, Queen of Scots," \$50. A lot of small tandscape paintings were also disposed of at prices ranging from \$6 to \$10.

FULTON STREET FIRE—INSURANCES.—The following are the losses and insurances by the fire on Monday night at 87 Fulton street:—Edward Boack, musical instrument maker, who occupied the first floor, sustained a loss of \$300; insured for \$26,000 in the Hamilton and \$2,000 in the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the rear of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers, who occupied the front of the United States. Messrs. W. 8. & T. V. Gender dealers in hydrometers who occupied the front floor, lost \$500 by water; insured for \$1,000 in Commonwealth. Heary Lake, lithographer, who occupied the fourth floor, sustained a loss of \$2,500 insured for \$2,600 in the Western, of B

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.—The dimenties be-THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.—The dimiculties between the employers and the journeymen bricklayers still continue. Work has been stopped on a large number of buildings, and as a consequence a large number of mechanics and laborers are thrown out of employment. Those on strike are carrying out their plans very quietly. In the buildings where the men were at work only a few days ago there were yesterday few men to be seen. None of the mechanics are to be found hanging round the buildings or in the gin mills in the vicinity. They are quietly awaiting the result, satisfied they will be successful in the demand they have made. Seventy-two of the employers have declared they will not submit to the dictation of their journeymen, while nearly an equal number, it is said, have agreed to pay the demand rather than have their work stopped. As a consequence many men were set to work yesterday under the new system. There were comparatively few men at work under the old regulations. The compromise proposed by the employers of fifty cents an hour continues to be rejected.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCE.—Detective Harris, of the Sixteenth precinct, on Monday arrested Charles Kahler, of No. 133 Stanton street, who, it is alleged, has obtained various sums by circulating a subscrip-tion list purporting to be in aid of Mrs. Margaret Pasman, of No. 503 East Nineteenth street, whose husband was killed by falling of a ladder in Front street on the 10th of June. Five persons who had paid him money upon these representations appeared in court, when a complaint was filed by Charles Brodeman, of No. 399 First avenue, charging him with collecting a sum of money from him. He was committed for trial.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY .- About nine o'clock 235 Mulberry street, was standing in South street, moments afterwards Toner made a sudden grab for the watch and chain in Mr. Sutherland's vest pocket, and succeeded in breaking the chain and separating it from the watch. Not succeeding in his purpose Toner started to run away, but was pursued and ar-rested by officer Goodwin, of the Second precinct. Yesterday morning Toner was arraigned before Jus-tice Dowling, at the Tombs, and committed for trial in default of \$500 ball.

A very genteel appearing man, about twenty-eight years of age, giving his name as Alexander B. Kayes, was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon by officer Ottignon, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of false pretences preferred against him by alleges in his affidavit that on the 1st of June the prisoner called upon him and represented that he had a store at No. 218 Market street, Newark, N. J., and had a store at No. 218 Market street, Newark, N. J., and wished to buy cigars; that he was doing a good business and had one or two wagons running constantly and was abundantly able to pay all his indebtedness. Believing the representations to be true, Mr. Reed sold and delivered \$609 worth of cigars to Kayes, who ordered them to be shipped to Messrs. Daniel E. Baylis, 218 Market street, Newark, N. J., of which firm he alleged he was a member. It is now alleged by Mr. Reed that all the representations made by Kayes were false and untrue, made with the intent to cheat and defraud. The store in Newark where Kayes said he transacted business was found on examination to be closed, the windows covered with dust and coobwebs; in fact nothing was doing there, and as far as could be learned he had no horse and wagon, was irresponsible, &c. Mr. Wetmore, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, demanded an examination, which will take place to-day. Kayes was committed.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION CASUALTY

Explosion in a Store of Fireworks on Broadway-Son of One of the Proprietors Killed-Cause of the Explosion a Mystery-Damage

the precedence. Another explosion occurred in the city yesterday—the third in the late series of this class of disasters. In its results it was happily less fatal than those we have had so recently to chronicle, place and under circumstances where such an occurrence would be most likely looked for.

The scene of the explosion was at No. 304 Broadway, at the store of Messrs. W. J. Lyon & Co., dealers in fireworks, and where this class of goods was exclusively offered for sale. The person losing his life was Lawrence Ludlow Lyon, a young man, twenty years of age, and son of the senior proprie tor. The following are the particulars of the casualtor. The following are the particulars of the casual-ty as far as can be ascertained up to the present time, though it is possible—and it is certain such will prove to be the case—important additional light will be thrown on the subject at the Coroner's inves-tigation to be held on the remains of the unfortunate

deceased:—
It was a few minutes to four o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the store of Messrs. Lyon & Messenger were the proprietors and their clerks and several customers, she former busily engaged in selling goods, the latter as busily absorbed in their purchases. Young Lyon, the bookkeeper, for whom the messengers of death, unseen, unknown, undreamed of, were preparing the missiles of swift and sure destruction, sat at his desk writing. In a recess under a side stair, near which was his desk, was compactly stored a large quantity of torpedoes and other fibries of the pyrotechnic art. Meantime busy Broadway was dilled with its perpetually passing vehicles. a side stair, near which was his desk, was compactly stored a large quantity of torpedoes and other fabrics of the pyrotechnic art. Meantime busy kroadway was filled with its perpetually passing vehicles of all kinds and its pedestrians of all classes, and the tumult of its din was at its height. Proprietors and clerks and customers were still busy, and at his desk sat young Lyon still busily writing. Suddenly came the explosion. The scene was changed quicker than we can write it. A thousand confusing sounds filled the air; quick, sharp explosions; whizzing, fizzing, sputtering sounds—a mad whirling of fire and smoke. Proprietors and clerks and customers rushed frantically from the door. Loud above the tumult of our great thoroughtare sounded the consecutive explouence such circumstances, to see what was the matter. Inside the store the demons of death and destruction, let loose from their caged prison, were at work. With their flery tongues they lapped the beauteous body of young Lyon, to unrecognizable shreds they reduced his garments; that fair form, pulsating with life and health and hope, they rendered almost as unrecognizable, and left, blackened and charrel and hideons of feature and limb, the life gone out of it, on the foor at the foot of his desk. His death was evidently sudden, as indicated from the position in which he was found.

The fire spread rapidly. The combustible character of the material gathered in the store could not make it otherwise. An alarm of fire was promptly given, and several steam fire engines were promptly on the ground to stop the progress of the flames. Knowing the nature of the pooleemen from the Sixth precinct, quickly formed policemen from the Sixth precinct, quickly formed

progress of the flames. Knowing the nature of the goods in the store, it was feared there might be other explosions. Captain Jourdan, with a platoon of policemen from the Sixth precinct, quickly formed themselves in the street to prevent near approach, except of the flremen, who now, as always in the discharge of their duty, forgot all fear of danger of persons in the street to the scene of the flre. No vehicles or pedestrians were allowed to go up or down the street for some time. A crowd of several thousands stood, however, in the distance looking on, and for a time the wildest rumors of loss of life were afloat. Indeed, it was not known how many had been killed, if any, until the fire was subdued. It took fully hair an hour to put out the fire, but at the end of this time everything inside had been burned up. It was now that the body of young Lyon was discovered. All the debris of the fire was carefully examined to see if there might be other victims to the casuality, but none were discovered. No one else, indeed sustained any injury. At present the cause of the explosion is a mystery.

The body of the deceased was removed to the Sixth precinct station house, where an inquest will be held to-day. He was only twenty years old, and is apoken of as a most estimable as well as promaing young man.

Messra. W. J. Lyon & Co's loss on stock is estimated at \$3,000, on which there is no insurance.

The building, the upper part of which is unoccupied, is owned by B. T. Heekman. His loss, which is given at \$6,000, is fully covered by insurance.

The BOARD OF EXCISE.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon and disposed of a calendar of twenty-three cases, of which six were dismissed as without sufficient evidence to justify conviction, and eleven adjourned for one week and two weeks. Thirteen licenses were revoked. The Commissioners were in their best revocation humor, the victims of which were the following named:—Patrick Reynolds, No. 36 Charry street; Rathew J. Nolan, Third avenue and Eleventh street, Brooklys; Peter Young, No. 240 Seventh avenue; John Signson, No. 71 Henry street; Michael Feeney, No. 212 South street; Milliam Schneider, No. 161 Chrystie street; Diedrich Ceters, No. 77 Market street; Jacob Deister, No. 180 Saffolk street; William Rittenmeter, No. 140 Seventh avenue; Frederick Heinieln, No. 160 Allen street; Junius Klein, No. 14 Stanton street.

The attorney, on motien, was empowered to commence suits against eleven non-licensed liquor dealers.

Commissioner Manierra offered a resolution appointing one Professor Chandler analytical chemist to the Board at a salary of \$1,200 s year.

Commissioner Manierra offered to know by what authority the Board of Excise was empowered to make any such appointment. It was strictly in the province of the Board of Pealth. A short debate then ensued on the admissibility of the resolution when Commissioner Manierre withdrew it.

The appointment was made at the Board of Health meeting just previous to the meeting of the Excise Board.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and adopted at the Board of Health meeting yesterday

thereon:

Resolved, That in view of the large and increasing number of deaths by drowning in the Metropolitan District, as an pears from the weekly reports of the Registrar of Vita Statics, the Sanitary Committee be requested to report whether the sanitary committee by requested to report whether any and what measures can be adopted by this Board to day and what number of such easualies in the Metropolita minish the number of such easualies in the Metropolita

any and what measures can be adopted by this Board to dismish the number of such casualties in the Metropolitan District.

In 1866 the Humane Rociety of New York, which had for many years existed as a society for the relief of debtors, resolved to devote a portion of its care and means to the resource of persons from drowning and the resuscitation of those apparatuly dead. It accordingly provided several acts of apparatus for this purpose and appointed physicians to take charge of such persons and view the requisite medical sid. It also prepared and published brief and plain directions to be pursued in cases of drowning drowning persons are rescued when the requisite means are at hand and the possibility of resuscitating those apparantly dead from drowning where proper methods are skilling and promptly employed have long since arrested the attention of philanthropists and led to organized efforts to diminish these casualties and their fatal results. The London Roya Humane Society for recovering the apparently drowned or dead was established assay as 1744, and the statistics of its operations show that during the aincay-four years of its existence it has done incalculate sarry as 1744, and the statistics of its operations show that during the aincay-four years of its existence it has done incalculate service among this class of unfortunates. In the year 1882, for example, of 171 cases treated, left of 91.3 per cent recovered, although twenty are no were drowned and the statistics and its members are thoroughly trained in the execution of all its methods of resuling and resuctating the drowned. A member of this institution informs us that great numbers of drowned are rescued and restored annually by this association. In most European seaboard and river towns organizations exist for the recovery of drowned, and the results of their labors prove the necessity of such humans efforts.

The exposure existence of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan district.

towns organizations exist for the recovery of drownes, and the results of their labors prove the necessity of such humane efforts.

The exposure of the inhabitants of the Metropolitan district to accidental drowning is very great. Its water sides have been computed to extend if miles, and along its shores is conducted every form of trade and manufactory. The necessary later communication between business entires and places of residence is largely by means of water transportation. The network of the property of the communication between the constraints of the contract of the contract

Total for six months..... 82 100 24 15 206

Total..... 83 44 79,925,000 Experience at each of the ferry houses has proved that the most important appliance for most of the rescues that are made at those places is a light ladder. Most of the ferries have such ladders. Gork floats on ropes in the water or sus pended near by the bridge have been found useful, and a few of the ferries have them.

The policemen stationed at ferries and at other places by the watersides all coincide in the statement that a coil of light rope, with a knot or light weight at the end, is the most casential thing to add them in reaccuing persons in the water. Some of the waterside officers have repeatedly experienced the want of this simplest of all aids, and say they have had to climb up upon the nearest ship in the docks and out a lanyard or selze some other light rope for the purpose, and even

may refer to mose ones. After a few lessons they performed the manual with satisfaction, precision and promptises.

In the selection of persons for instruction in the methods of resuscitation it is desirable to choose such persons as are permanently on duty at the points where there is the grasiest liability to these accidents. The following classes of officials are at once augusted. The following classes of officials are at once augusted. The following classes of officials are at once augusted the several ferries. These officers have in general been long attached to this service, and are familiar with every danger at these stations. They are always present on the arrival and departure of each boat, and nence are in a position to employ at once the means of resouring and apply the methods of reasonization.

Second—The bridge masters are still more immediately at the scene of the accident if it occurs at a ferry. They are always not bridge on the arrival and departure of each boat, and can even more promptly than the police officers recure those in the water. The police officers and bridge master could co-operate with each other in reasonistic the state of the service abow, to give most effectual aid in recovering and restoring the drowned. From the water they have opportunities of witnessing these casualties along the docks, and by means of their swall boats, always affoat and well manned, they are subset to reach the drowning person in time to rescue and reasonistic, provided they have the requisite means at hand and understand their application.

For the Market Parkor Police boats, they are where steamboats regularly land and receive their passequers, as at the various landings of the river and Sound boats, the pier at Believic, acc.

Conclusion in regard to rescue:—That every ferry house and every errory boat within the Metropolitan district, and appellant the Harbor Police boats, by regarded as a reactive station in a goal of the rescue stations established under the supervision of the Senitary Engineer, an

cine station should be furnished with the approved apparatus, viz., the coils of light rope (cords.) a life preserver with a stout cord attached, and a stout light ladder, and such other appliances as experience shall beceafter indicate as desirable or necessary. All the apparatus should have a particular and most accessible piace and most one towage, fastessed in position without locks or needless impediments, and should be indelity innorthese with these words, "For the rescue of drowning persons," and upon a cliding cardiadrant to a firm tablet and fastened by a cord of subdent length) later should be a printed copy of the rules for saving the drowned. The plane or eyes case for the storage should be designated in plainly patried words, "For rescular drowning persons," and its cash station be operately numbered. Each station and all its apparatus should be under the case of the Marcopolitas police afforce on duty nearest to it, and it should be the duty of all police officers near the resundant of the station of the station of the station of the drowning should be authorised to employ whatever persons. But every person who has opportunity to resum the drowning should be authorised to employ whatever apparatus he can feel and the policeman on duty where the apparatus he among the requests of the policeman on duty where the apparatus he found or is used.

In order to impart the best practical instruction to the persons whom we have herein designated as most available for the rescue and resuscitation of the drowning persons the following means seem to be necessar:

The gites for saving the dright to the proper persons about the ferries and dook, as well as a testion and upon the Earthy the station and upon the Earthy the station of the drowning persons the following means seem to be necessar:

The gites for saving the dright to the proper persons about the ferries and dook, as well as a teertain on the rescue and resuscitation of the drowning persons the fortest posited and distributed in a proper way at all wat

siantly upon any call by the police to attend and aid in the resuscitation of the drowned. Any physician near the place of resous should so when called to aid in resuscitating a person, and he should, as physicians will, receive beforeable mention and public thanks for his response to such calls. It is carnestly recommended that the sanitary inspectors and the police surgeons shall thoroughly acquaint themselves with the two methods of resuscitation known as larghall fall's and Silvester's, and that Silvester's method shall (at first) be taught to the waterside police and others, and be posted and distributed for public utility. This is the most readily learned and cases anceced best by using br. Marshall fall's method. The rules and method for saving the drowned will be immediately printed and furnished to the public by the Board of Health.

The Board adopted the report and made an appropriation to carry into immediate effect the plans of rescuing and resuscitating the drowned as recommended by the committee. WEEKLY RETORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STA

The following is the weekly report of Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics:—

Registrar of Vital Statistics:—

Myreofitan Board of Health,

Myreofitan Board of Health,

Burnau of Vital Statistics, June 23, 1868.

The first hot week of summer, with the mean temperature at seventy-litree degrees Fahrenheit, ended in Saturday, the 20th inst., without any increase in the total mortality in New Tork and Proofitys. There were 387 deaths in the former and 119 in the lattic city. It was the twenty-fourily week in the year, the average mortality in which in New York for the past ten years has been 322, or five greater than last week, and no alticulated of the reasons production.

New York of the Statistics of the greater than last week, and no alticulated for the reasons production.

New York of the Statistics of the greater than last week, and no alticulated for the statistic of the great seven in a lattice of the flower of the statistic of the flower of the statistic of the flower of the statistic of the statistic of the statistic of the statistic of the flower of the office of the office of the office of the flower of the office of the office of the flower of the office of the office

infant population in the least cleaneed and least drained quarters.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

The application of Mr. Robert Bonner for the rescinding of the order in regard to his lots on the corner of Forty-eighth street and Sixth avenue was considered, W. O. Bartiett appearing for the applicant and Messrs, Allen and Bliss for the Board.

It was stated by Mr. Bartiett that he was prepared to show by the testimony of leading physicians of the city, taken before the referee, and by the evidence of practical men, that the original report of the inspector could not have been true. He was ready to show, also, by the sworn testimony of the Engineer of the Board, that the order which was made was nover intended by the Engineer to be made by the Board, but that all he wanted was a rescinding of the resolution requiring that said lots should be filled up. He stated that nothing had been done as yet to comply with the order of the Board, and that nothing would be done.

second report of the inspector, there did not appear to be any just foundation for the affirmation of such

Resolved, That no further proceedings be taken in connection with said order (No. 156), and that the same be and The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The following general order, fresh from the ordermanufacturing pen of Superintendent Kennedy, will be welcome or otherwise to those whom it may conevery day in the week and plenty of fire crackers on the Fourth to give flery expression to it must see to it that they confine their expression to it must see to
it that they confine their expressions to fire crackers. Toy gun barrels, explosively made of pot iron,
must be ruled out "the day we celebrate;" nasty,
wrigging "snaix" go to their covers, and "chasers"
not run for Chase or any other man, else there will
be an exceedingly noisy democratic convention in
the city station houses:—

the city station houses:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 554.

OFFICE OF SUP'T. METROPOLITAN POLICE,
You will, on July 4, order the whole of your command on duty, except those detailed to the central office, and such as may be otherwise specially detailed for the day. You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will admonish them to act with forchearance, but, if needful, promptly and decidedly, in quelling any breach of the neace.

You will be careful to the transport of transp

THE TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY.

Examination Before Justice Dowling. Yesterday morning an examination took pla fore Justice Dowling in the case of Henry Clinton charged with having in his possession a \$500 Onon worth of property stolen from the safe of Mr Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth street, or worth of property stolen from the safe of Mr. Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth street, on the night of the 26th of April last, as reported in yesterday's Herald. Mr. Stern was cross-examined at great length by ex-Judge Stuart, counsel for the defendant. Mr. Stern deposed that he bought the Onondaga bond of a broker in Syracuse about two and a half years ago; saw the bond in his house the latter part of March; the bond is worth par and interest; after the robbery Mr. Stern had printed circulars containing a list of the property stolen circulated among the bankers and brokers of the city; a circular was left in the office of Mr. George C. Dunbar, broker, No. 7 wall street, by Mr. Stern himself; when Mr. Stern saw the bond and recognized it as his property, Mr. Dunbar told him that the accused, who had been introduced to him by Mr. Lyon, a friend, left it shere for sale.

Mr. Dunbar deposed that he is a broker and deals in bonds and all sorts of securities; on Friday last Mr. Clinton came to his office and left the bond for sale at hinety-five per cent; the bond is negotiable; the witness had a circular of Mr. Stern's hanging up in his office, but did not refer to it before receiving the stolen bond and offering it for sale; keeps such circulars left in his office on a hook; the defendant had called at Mr. Dunbar's office once or twice before to sell bonds.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and none being offered for the defence the accused was arraigned and formally examined. He is thirty-eight years of age, a native of Monroe county, this State, and a dealer in stocks and securities. In relation to the charge preferred against him Mr. Clinton said he bought the bond in good faith, without any knowledge of its having been stolen. The magistrate took the papers, and after reading them carefully will render his decision. In the meantime the accused stands committed to the Tombs.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1868.

The many evidences of an active and earnest disposition on the part of the Park Commissioners to provide every object and instrument conducive of enjoyment to the frequenters of the Park excites our enjoyment to the frequenters of the Park excites our gratitude and leads us to hope that they will lead an ear to the following suggestion:—One of the most agreeable features of the Park is the system of ferriage on the lake, which rivals in interest the concert and almost all other attractions united. Now, on the plan of the boats, why can we not have large, but light and airy omnibuses, with seats arranged transversely, all facing the driver, that will make a tour of the Park, say for tweaty-five cents per passen ger; to those who only desire to go up, fifteen cents; the round trip, twenty-five cents? This would enable all to see many choice sites and scenes that are now inaccessible from the footpaths. This fee would prove ample to meet every expense and handsomely remunerate the party who would take it in hand. From the smoothness and regularity of the roads the ever of stock and stage would be triling, while the cost of equipping such an enterprise would be comparatively small. Thus while the necessity of such is great and apparent every circumstance is propitious to an early realization of such a project, and I sincerely hope ere long to see such inaugurated, either under the suspices of the Park authorities or outside parties.

NATIONAL GUARD INTELLIGENCE.

The Pith regiment National Guard, Colonel Auton Meyer, will parade fully uniformed and equipped, with white gloves, on Monday next, and escort the American sharpshooters in honor of their great national shooting festival, which commences in this city on that day. This evening a meeting of the field and starf officers and the commandants of companies of this regiment will be held at the armory in Hester street, for the transaction of important business, and on Tuesday evening, the 30th instant, a special meeting of the board of officers will be had instead of the monthly meeting.

The Pith and Eleventh brigades and division staff of the Second division will parade in Brooklyn on the 4th.

Company & Thirty-seventh regiment are to shake the contractive on the 19th of Angust and go to

the 4th.

Company K Thirty-seventh regiment are to shake off their city coils on the 19th of August and go to Dudley's Grove on the Hudson, to play the military, a la General Frita.